Webster's Encyclopedic Unabridged Dictionary of the **English Language**



Acknowledgments and Permissions

The "A Dictionary of the English Language" section of this book (Webster's Encyclopedic Unabridged Dictionary) is based on the second edition of The Random House Dictionary of the English Language, the Unabridged Edition, copyright 1993, 1987.

First published in 2001 by
Thunder Bay Press
An imprint of the Advantage Publishers Group
5880 Oberlin Drive, San Diego, CA 92121-4794
www.advantagebooksonline.com

Copyright © 1996 by Random House Value Publishing, Inc.

All rights reserved under International and Pan-American Copyright Conventions.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means electronic or mechanical including photocopying, recording, or by any information storage and retrieval system, without permission in writing from the copyright holder.

All notations of errors or omissions should be addressed to Thunder Bay Press, editorial department, at the above address. All other correspondence (author inquires, permissions) concerning the content of this book should be addressed to Random House Value Publishing, a division of Random House, Inc. 280 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10017. http://www.randomhouse.com/

ISBN 1-57145-691-0

Printed and bound in the United Sates of America

which is equivalent to Mr. Smith's in Mr. Smith's son. [1795-1805; < Gk periphrastikės, deriv. of periphrastic to use periphrasia. See PERI», PHRASE, -TIC] —per/l-phras/ti-cal-ly, adv.

parastructury, and periphy-violon (po riii'i tor'), n. Ecol. the community of tiny organisma, as protozoans, hydras, insect larvae, and analis, that lives on the surfaces of rooted aquatic plants. [1940-45, prob. PERI: + Gk ph/5an plant, "FIFTY, on the model of PLANKTON] —per-i-phy-bic (per's fit'-lik), adj.

per-i-plasm (per'e plaz/em), n. an outer cytoplasmic layer that surrounds the oosphere in certain fungi. [1885-90; peri- + -plasm]

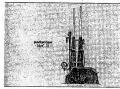
per-i-proct (per/e prokt/), n. (in certain echinoids) that part of the body surface bordering the anus. [1875-80; PERI-+-proct < Gk proktés anus] —per/i-prac/tai, per/i-proc/tic, per/i-prac/tais, adj.

per repror to, per repror taus, ad.

per riptor all (per riptor all), adi. (of a classical temple or other structure) aurrounded by a single row of columns. (1820-30). < l. per ripter(an) < (8 k, n. use of neut. of per pieros encompassed round with columns, lit., flying around, see PEIN. - PURBOUS) + Abil pe-rip-ter-y (pa rip'ta rē), n., pl. -ter-ies. a peripteral building [< Gk peripter(cs) (see PERIPTERAL) + -y³]

pe-rique (pp rēk/), n. a strong rich-flavored tobacco produced in Louisiana, usually blended with other tobac-cos. [1880-85, Amer.; allegedly after Périque, nickname of Pierre Chenet, Louisiana grower who first developed

ntj
per-i-sarc (per'a särk'), n. Zool. the horny or chitinous outer case or covering protecting the soft parts of
hydrozona. (1870-75; rent. + -sore < Gk sórx (gen.
sorkós) flesh) —per'i-sar'cal, per'i-sar'caus, adj. sarkoj liesh) —perr-sarcan, perrisarcans, oq. peri-scope (pero sköp), n. 1. an optical instrument for viewing objects that are abova the level of direct sight or in an otherwise obstructed field of vision, consisting essentially of a tube with an arrangement of prisms or mirrors and, usually, innece used egs. in submarines. 2. a periscopic lens. [1815-26; back formation from Francolors]



per-i-scop-ic (per/s skop/ik), adj. 1. Optics. (of certain lenses in special microscopes, cameras, etc.) giving distinct vision obliquely, or all around, as well as, or instead of, in a direct line. 2. pertaining to periscopes or their use. Also, per/i-scop/i-cal. [1795-1805; < Ok periskopein] to look about (see FEM., scorp) + -tc!

perialogically to look about these pans, "accors) + ac)

Perials (perials), at 1. to die or be destroyed through

Perials (perials), at 1. to die or be destroyed through

to pass away or disappear, on age of alegance that has

foresee perials a. to suffice disturbing or rain. His

spiritual death: Saue sa, lest use perials. S. perials the

thought, may it saves happens used factionally or as on

perials, long s. of porir < 1. perite to perials, lit, go

through samp time to perials, lit, go

through samp time, say to perials, rain, and

perials, long s. of porir < 1. perials to perials, lit, go

through samp time, say to perials.

—Syn. 1. expire See die*. 2. wither, shrivel, rot,

moder, washin. "Ant. 2 appear.

molder, vanush. — Ant. 2. appear.
per-ish-a-ble (per/i sh sol), adj. 1. subject to decay,
ruin, or destruction: perishable fruits and wegetable,
ru. 2. Unually, perishables something perishable, esp.
focd. [1605-15; rsusss + Ant.s] — per/ish-a-bl/-ty,
per/ish-a-bl/-eness, n. — per/ish-a-bl/-ty,

per-ish-ing (per'i shing), adj. causing destruction, ruin, extreme discomfort, or death: lost in the perishing cold. [1400-50, late ME; see PERISH, -ING²] —per'ishingely ad

per-i-spore (per/e spör/, -spör/), n. Mycol a mem-brane surrounding a spore. [1840-50, prm:- + -spore] prane surrounding a spore. [580:50, pran. + srona]
per-18-sonder-19 (no ririo dast'li) and 1. having an
per-18-sonder-19 (no ririo dast'li) and 1. having an
surrounding the context of the context of the context of the
surrounding the context of the context of the context of the
surrounding the context of the context of the context of the
surrounding the context of the context of the context of the
surrounding the context of the context of the context of the
surrounding the context of the context of the context of the
surrounding the context of the context of the context of the
surrounding the
surrounding

pe-ris-ta-lith (po ris'tl ith), n. a group of stones encircling a mound, dolmen, or the like. [1880-85; < Gk perista(tos) surrounded (verbid of peristanai to stand

CONNERS RYMMUNDY EET. < descended or borrowed from > whence b, blood of bindede, c, organize with, cf, compare, derive, derivative coult, or the control of the control of

sTAND + -los verbal adj sultin) + -triril
peri-stall*sis (per's still*sis, -stall*), n., pl. -sos (-dez).
Physiol, the progressive wave of contraction and relaxation of a tubular muscular system, esp. the alimentary
canal, by which the contents are forced through the system. [1855-60, V NL < GK peri- rear. + stidist contraction, equiv. to stal. (var. s. of stillein to set, bring
logother, compress) + -sis -sas]

per-i-stal-tic (per's stôl'tik, stal'-), adj. Physiol. of, pertaining to, or resembling peristalsis. [1645-55; < Gkperistaltikós compressing, equiv. to peri-ren-+ stal-(see PERISTALSIS) + -tikos -rtc] —per'l-stal'ti-cal-ly.

Pe-ri-sté-ri (pc/se atc/se), n. a city in SE Greece, con-stituting part of Greater Athens. 118,413.

pe-ris-te-rite (pp ris/tp rit/), n a whitish, iridescent variety of albite, used as a gem. [1835-45; < Gk perister(á) pigeon, dove + -rre*]

ster(a) pigeon, dove + -rm²]
peri-stome (per's storn'), n. 1. Bot. the one or two
circles of small, pointed, toothlike appendages around
the ordine of a capsule or un of mosses, appearing when
sets of parts that surround or form the walls of a mouth
or mouthike opening [1790-1800, < Nl. perisona. See
pening. -rown] - per'l-to'mal, peri-sto-matic (per's ato mat'ik), peri-tsto'mal, der'.

oer-l-sty-li-um (per-e ati/le em, -sti/e-), n., pl. -sty-li-a (-sti/le a, -sti/e e). e peristyle. [1665-75; < L. peristy-lium < Gk peristylion, dim. of peristylon peristyles per-i-tec-tic (per'i tek'tik), adj. Physical Chem. of or noting the phase intermediate between a solid and the liguid that results from the melting of the solid. [1920-25; pran- + Ok těktíkós able to dissolve, akin to těkein to

meitj
per-i-the-ci-um (per'e thë'shë em, -eë em), n., pl
-ci-a (-shë a, -së a). Mycol. the fruiting body of ascamyctous fungi, typically a minute, more or less completely
closed, globose or flask-shaped body enclosing the asci.
1259-36; C ML; see PERI, TRECTURJ — per's-the' ci-si.

Peri-the-II-um (per'e the'le em), n., pl. -II-a (-1ë e).

Anal. the connective tissue surrounding certain small vessels, as capillaries. [1875-80; < NL, equiv. to Gk peri- PERI- + theli(e) nipple + L -ium -tum] —per'peri- PERI- + the il-al, adj.

per-i-to-ne-al-ize (per'i tn ê'e liz'), u.t., -ized, -iz-ing.
Surg. to cover with peritoneum. Also, esp. Brit., per'ito-ne'al-ise'. [PERITONEAL + -IZE]

peri-ton-eum (per'in 19'em), n., pl. -ton-eums, -ton-eu (-tm 8'-0). And. the serous membrane lining the abdominal cavity and investing its viscers. [1535-45, < LL, var. sp. of peritonaeum < Gk peritonalon, n. use of neut of peritonalon, sun open context of peritonalon stretched round. See peritonalon, sonosis —per/i-ton-er'al, adi. —per/i-ton-er'al, adi.

al, adj. —per't-to-ne'ab-ty, adu.
per-t-to-ni-tis (per'i m'tis), n. Pathol. inflammation of the peritoneum, often accompanied by psin and tendeness in the abdomen, vomiting, constipation, and moderate fever. [1770-80; pranrow(gum) + _rms] —per-t-to-nittle (per'i m'til), per't-to-nit'sl, adj. Per-l-trate (per'i trāt'), Pharm., Trademark. a bras of pentaerythritol tetranitrate.

operitri-chate (peritri kit, -kāt/), adj. (of bacteria) having flagella on the entire surface. Also, per-i-trich-ic (peri trik/ik), [pen-i + raich- + -atz'] —per/i-trich, pe-rit-ri-chan (pe ri/tre kin), n.

po-riteri-conan (ps rtre km), n.

po-riteri-chous (ps ritri kss), adj. 1. (of bacteri
having a uniform distribution of fiagella over the bod
surface. 2. (of certain protozoams) baving cilia arrange
spirally around the mouth. [1876-80; psm; + -tricho.

< 6k -trichos.-haired; sec-7mcma, ous]

per-i-vis-cer-al (per/e vis/er el), adj. Anat. surround-ing or situated about the viscera. [1865-70; PERI- + VIS-CERAL] oer-i-wig (per'i wig'), n. a wig, esp. a peruke. [1520-30, earlier perwyke, alter. of MF perruque PERUKE] per'iwig chair', a chair of c1700 having a high, caned back with an elaborately carved cresting.

back with an elaborately carved cressing. $ppr-i-winr.kl\phi^2$ (per i wing/ka), n. 1, any of various marine gastropods or sea annils, esp. Littorina littorea, used for food in Europe. 2. the shell of any of these animals [1520-30; perh. reflecting (through assimilation to Persiumnike?) Of pinesinice, equiv. to pine (< 1, pine < Gk pino, var of pinna kind of mollusk) + winele, c. dial. Dan winde Small shell]



per-i-win-kle² (per/i wing ka), n. 1. Also called myr-the a trailing plant, Vince minor, of the dophane family, the period of the dophane family, flowers. 2. any of several similar plants of the genus Vince or Catheronthus, [bef. 1000; earlier pervinkle, perciable, alter (see 1.2) of MB perciable, pervinkle perciable, alter (see 1.2) of MB perciable, pervinkle (see 1.2) of MB percialle, alter (see 1.2) of MB percialle, alt

remain cupit to perior remote - the base of histories to perspire the perior to perior remote construct the control and indifferent remote construction of the period of t

por-jured (our-jerd) adj. 1. guilty of perjury. 2. characterized by or involving perjury perjured testimony. [1425-75, late ME; see Pranture, *xs²] —per/lured-toss.

—pertylricus-ness. n. Pperk' (pirk), al. 1. to become lively, cheerful, or vigorous, as after depression or sickness (usually fol. by up).

Bern. 2. to eat, or carry crosself, in a justify minner. 8.

to put oneself forward briskly or presumptiously. —o.t.
4. to make smart, trim, or justify obserdines fol. by up

to similar martin, or justify or presumptiously. —o.t.
4. to make smart, trim, or justify or pert martin

per size smartly or briskly (often fol. by up or out)! to perk

oreview had up. —o.d. 6. perky; justify: a perk manner.

[1806-1400, MB perken; perh akin to vass?] —perk*.

PBFK* (orbit), in a. I. Informat. b. necroslate: Has the orbits

perfk* (orbit), in a. I. Informat. b. necroslate: Has the

mgry, adu.—perk/ish, adi.—perk/ perk? (pdrk), u.t., u.t. Informal. to percolate: Has the coffee perked yet? The research fearnis perking with new ideas. [1830-35, Amer.; by shortening and resp. of PER-COLATE] perk³ (pūrk), n. Informal. perquisite. [1815-25; by shortening and resp.]

Per-kin (pûr/kin), n. Sir William Henry, 1838-1907, English chemist.

Per-kins (pūr/kinz), n. 1. Frances, 1882–1965, U.S. sociologist: Secretary of Labor 1933–45. 2. Maxwell (Evarts), 1884–1947, U.S. editor. perk·y (pûr/kē), adj., perk·i·er, perk·i·est. jaunty; cheerful; brisk; pert. [1850-55; perk' + -y'] —pork'i·iy, adv. —perk'i-ness, n.

perle (pûrl), n. a medicinal capsule that resembles a pearl in shape. [1885-90; < F. lit., PEARL!] Per-le-a (per/la s), n. Jo-nei (zhō/nel), 1900-70, U.S. conductor and composer, born in Rumania.

perle' cot'ton. Sae pearl cotton. Per-ils (pūr/lis), n. a state in Malaysia, on the SW Malay Peninsula. 121,062; 310 sq. mi. (803 sq. km). Cap.: Kangar.

per-lite (pdr/lit), n. Petrog. a volcanic glass in which concentric fractures import a distinctive structure resembling masses of small spheroids, used as a plant growth medium. Also, pearfute, [1825–35; < F; see PEARJ., -tr2] —per-liteic (pdr lite'ik, odj.

Priocutionary (pdr/le kyzy/sha ner/e), adj.

Philos, Ling, (of a speech act producing an effect upon the listener, as in persuading, frightening, amusing, or causing the listener to act. Cf. Hocutionary, locutionary, [1850-55; pea. + locution + -axy] —per/locution, a.

per-lu-ci-dus (per 165/si des), adj. Meteorol. (of s cloud) having transparent spaces between the elements [< NL; see PER-, LUCID]

perm (pūrm), Informal. —n. 1. permanent (def. 4). —u.t. 2. to give (the hair) a permanent. —u.i. 3. to apply a permanent to the hair. [1925–30; by shortening] Perm (pūrm, pārm; Russ. pyenm), n. a city in the E Russian Federation in Europe, on the Kama River. 1,091,000. Formerly, Makatov.

per-ma-frost (pur'me frost', -frost'), n. aubarctic regions) perennially frozen subsc pergelisal. [1943; perma(nent) + rrost] per/mafrost ta/ble, the variable surface constituting the upper limit of permafrost. Cf. frastline (def. 2).

Perm-al-lôy (pûrm/al/oi, pûr/me loi/), Trademark. a brand name for any of a class of alloys of high magnetic permeability, containing from 30 to 90 percent nickel. [1820-25; PERM(ANENT) + ALLOY]

Per-ma-nence (pur/me nens), n. the condition or quelity of being permanent; perpetual or continued ex-istence. [1400-50; lete ME < ML permanentia. See PER-MANENT, -ENCE]

per-ma-nen-cy (pur/ms non se), n., pl. -cles for 2. 1-permonence. 2. something that is permanent. [1545-55; < ML permanentia. See PERMANENT, -ENCY]

M. Dermanentia. See Fransanspir., enver) Permanent (Johnson and M. J. Lexidate perpetually everletting use, without significant change. 2. in-subject of the permanent confidence of permanent reagloyse, the permanent headquarters of the United Napormonent. A. — A. Also called performanent average of the permanent and proposed permanent average of the permanent of the permanent of the permanent of permanents. [302–305] land 5. L. permanent of the permanent ent-ness, n.
-Syn. 1. stable, invariable, constant. —Ant. 1.

Per/manent Court/ of Arbitra/tion, official name of the Hague Tribunal.

Per/manent Court' of Interna/tional Jus/tice.
official name of the Warld Court. per/manent ech/o. Electronics. a radar signal retemporary (tem/po rer/s), odj., n., pl. -rar-ies.

—ed, l. blaing, estaining, serving, or effective for a time
—ed, l. blaing, estaining, serving, or effective for a time
—ed, l. blaing, estaining, serving, or effective for a time
and the serving of the serving

tem'porary du'ty, duty of limited duration per-formed with an organization other than the one to which a person is normally attached or assigned. Abbr.: TDY [1940-45]

tem/porary life' annu'ity, Insurance an annuity that ceases upon the death of the annuitant or upon the expiration of a period of time, whichever occurs first. tem-po-rize (tem/po riz/), v.i., -rized, -riz-ing. 1, to composite (tem'ps riz/), ut., -tzed, -tz-ing. 1, to be inductive or evariete to gist time or delay acting. 2 be inductive or evariete to gist time or delay acting. 2 costensibly to prevailing opinion or circumstances of costensibly to prevailing opinion or circumstances. In text or pariety so as to gist inten (usually fol. by with). 5, to effect a 4, to compromise (usually fol. by between). Also, esp. Brit., tem'pscrises'. [1570–50] < ML temporizars to hang ML .eight's 1210—tun'pscrient of temposities. back, delay, equiv to L tempor: (s. of tem ML -izāre -izz] —tom/po-ri-zə/tion, n. riz'er, n. —tom/po-riz'ing-ly, adv. —Syn. 1. hedge, stall, equivocate.

temporo-, a combining form representing temple in compound words temporomandibular. [< L tempor- (s. of tempus) TEMPLE + -0-]

tem-po-ro-man-dib-u-lar (tem/po ro man dib/ye-ler), adj. Anat. of, pertaining to, or situated near the hinge joint formed by the lower jaw and the temporal bone of the skull. [1885-90; TEMPORO- + MANNISULAR] tome or the skull. [1885-90, TEMPORD. + MANISULAR] tom/poromandib/ular joint/ syn/drome, Pathol. a condition stributed to tension in or faulty articulation of the temporomandibular joint, having a wide range of symptoms that include dizzines, ringing in the ears, and pain in the bead, neck, and aboulders. Also called TMJ syndrome.

temps (Fr. tän), n., pl. temps (Fr. tän). Ballet. part of a danca step in which there is no transfar of weight [1885-90; < F. lit., time < L tempus] temps le-vé (Fr. tan le va'), pl. temps le-vés <math>(Fr. tan le va'). Ballet, a small hop on one foot, with the other foot raised off the floor. $\{< F\}$

temps ii-é (Fr. tān lē ā/), pl. temps ii-és (Fr. tān lē-a/). Ballet. a series of systematized and connected arm and leg movements done for practice. [< F]

enter ge inventiente une fer practice. [1] Figure 1 (enterpl.) can il control tempo, con il control tempo della control tempo della control tempo della control tempo con il control tempo contr

adj.

Syn. 1. Tastr, szauce may both mean to altere or

Syn. 1. Tastr, szauce may both mean to altere or

tract by holding out the probability of gratification or

advantage, ofton in the direction of that which has wrong

advantage, ofton in the direction of that which has

literally to lead askry, sometimes from tast which also

some one of emandage attention, but oftener, in a moral

sense, from rectitude, chastity, etc. to sedice a person
sense, from rectitude, chastity, etc. to sedice a person

saude.

temp-ta-tion (temp ta/shan), n. 1, the act of ter tempt-ta-tion (temp tå/shen), n. 1. the act of tempt-ing: enticement or allurement. Z. something that tempta, entices, or allures. 3. the fact or state of being temptad, esp. to evil. 4. an instance of this. 5, (cop.) the temptation of Christ by Satan. Matt. 4, [1175-1225, ME temptation of L temptation. (s. of temptation) a testing. Sec Takirr, -ArioN]—tempta*Utarral, adj. Sec Takirr, -ArioN]—pull, seduction, inducement.

tempter. n. 1 a person or thing that tempter, tempter, n. 1 a person or thing that tempter, so, to evil. 2. the Tempter, Satan, the devil. 1820-1400; TEMPT + set, T. ME temptour < OF tempter, tempter < LL temptator. s of temptator tempter of the control of the control of temptator. Set TEMPT. To set TEMPT. TO set N. 1. Does who makes an attempt, see TEMPT. TO set N. 1. Does who makes an attempt, see TEMPT. tempt-ing (temp'ting), adj. that tempts, enticing or inviting. [1540-50; TEMPT + -ING²] —tempt'ing-iy, do —tempt/ing-ness, n.

—Syn. attractive, alluring, seductive. —Ant. repel.

tempt-ress (temp'tris), n. a woman who tempts, estices, or allures. [1585-95; TEMPT(E)R + -ESS]
—Usage. See -ess.

Tage. oec -055. [tem-pur-a (tem pöör-a), n. Japanese Cookery. seafood etm-pur-a (tem pöör-a), n. Japanese Cookery. seafood ov vegetables dipped in batter and deep-fried. [1935-40] ov Japanenpura, allegedly < Pg tempéro seasoning, taste (dariv. of temperar to season < 1. temperare; see TEM-peril over the cookery. tem-pus e-dax re-rum (tem/pões e/dāks nā/nöem; Eng. tem/pas e/daks rer/am), Latin. time, devourer of

Eng. tem/ all things. tem-pus fu-git tem-pus fu-git (tem/poos foo/git, Eng. tem/pos fyoo/jit), Latin. time flies. Tem-pyō (tem'pyō'), adj. of or pertaining to the period of Japanese art history, a.n. 725-794, characterized by the flowering of Buddhist architecture and statuary. combined T'ang Chinese influences and emerging native traits [< Japa, imperial era name < MChin, equiv. to Chin tiān ping heaven is peaceful]

Te-mu-co (te mōō/kô), n. a city in S Chile. 138,430 To-murco (to moSr-ko), n. a city in S Chile 188,40).

In (tou), n. 1, a cardinal number, as the cardinal results of the sum of the number, as the or X. 3, a set of this many sum of the cardinal number, as the cardinal number of the option of the second sight from the right. T. take ten. Information of the cardinal number of the position of the second sight from the right. T. take ten. Information of the cardinal number of the number of the cardinal number of the number of the number of the number of

the upper end of a rating scale, with 10 indicating the best or a perfect score. That new novel is wonderful —I'd rate it a 10.

ten.. 1, tenor. 2, Music tenuto

Ten-a (ten/ə), n. Koyukon.

Terra (terra), n. Koyukon.

tenra-bile (terra), n. Koyukon.

tenra-bile (terra) bal), adj. 1. capable of being held, maintained, or defended, as against attack or dispute: a tenrable theory. 2. capable of being occupied, possessed, beld, or enjoyed, as under certain conditions: or research beld, or enjoyed, as under certain conditions: or research port faculty for two years. [1970-80]. e. F. that can be greater than the conditions of the property of the conditions of the cond

Syn. 1. workable, viable, maintainable, warrant ten-ace (ten*ss/), n. Whist, Bridge, a sequence of two high cards of the same suit that lack an intervening card to be in consecutive order, as the ace and queen. Cf. major tenace, minor tenace, [1645-55; < Sp tenacas tongs, tenace (in card games), deriv. of tenac << L tenax TENACIOUS; cf. ML tenaces forceps]

te-nac-i-ty (te nas'i tè), n. the quality or property of being tenacious. [1520-30; < L tenăcităs equiv. to tenăc-(s. of tenăx) holding fast, deriv. of tenăre to hold + -ităs

Syn. See perseverance

te-mac-us-lumi (to nak'ys) lsm), n., pl. 1s (-10). 1. Surg. a surgial sharp-pointed hook set in a handle, used for seize a surgial sharp-pointed hook set in a handle, used for seize stands of the service of the servi Ten-a-fly (ten/a fl/), n. a borough in NE New Jersey 13,552.

13,00c.

(Yiddish, Ashk. Heb., Eng. to nB'yim, -nô'-;
Seph. Heb. to nã ām'), n. (used with a singular or plural

s) Judaism. the terms of a Jewish marriage, as the
wedding date, amount of the brind's dowry, etc., or an

agreement conjulaing, such terms, made by the parents

agreement conjulaing such terms, made by the parents agreement containing such terms, made by the p of an engaged couple at the engagement party, agreements]

egreements/
ten-an-cy (ten/on s8), n, pl. -cies. 1. a holding, as of lands, by any kind of their, occupancy of land, a house, or land, a ten seem of the period of a tenant's occupancy. 3. occupancy or enjoyment of a position, post, situation, etc: her itenancy or professor of history at the state university. 4. Archaic. a piece of land held by a tenant; holding. [1570-90; Tan-(ANY) ---ANCY, cf. ML tenantic, var. of itenantic, var. of tenantic, var. of tenant

ten'ancy in com'mon, Law. a holding of property, usually real, by two or more persons with each owning an undivided share and with no right of survivorship. Cf. Joint tenancy. [1760-70]

Joint tenancy. [1769-70] tenancy candy. A la person or group that rents tennant tenanch, a la person or group that rents the state of the late of the ant-like, adj.

ten'ant farm'er, a person who farms the land of an-other and pays rent with cash or with a portion of the ten'ant in chief', a feudal vassal who holds land di-rectly from the king. Also, ten'ant-in-chief'. Also called ten'ant in cap'i-te (kap'i tè). [1600-10]

ten'ant in com'mon, Law: one of two of n sons who hold property by tenancy in common. tenant. [1600-10]

ten-ant-ry. (ten/an tre), n. 1. tenants collectively; the body of tenants on an estate. 2. the state or condition of being a tenant. [1350-1400; ME; see TENANT, -RY] ten'-cent store' (ten'sent', -sent'), five-and-ten (def. 1). [1900-05, Amer.]

tench (tench), n., pl. tench-es, (esp. collectively) tench.
a freshwater food fish, Tinca tinca, of Europe and Asia
that can survive short periods out of water. [1350–1400;
ME tenche < MF, OF < LL tinca]

ten' code', Radio. a set of code numbers each beginning with the number ten and used as a code to describe different situations: originally used by the police, no

used in CB and other radio communications. Cf. ton-

Ten/ Command/ments, the precepts spoken by God to Israel, delivered to Moses on Mount Sinai; the Decalogue. Ex. 20, 241234; Deut. 5. Though the numbering of these commandments may differ in some religions, that which has been followed in this dictionary is based on the King James Version of the Bible.

the King James Version of the Bible

Hend' (tends, it.). 1. to be disposed or inclined in action,
operation, or effect to do something: The particles tend
operation, or effect to do something: The particles tend
operation, or effect to do something: The particles tend
of thinking, etc. is supposed toward an idea, encoden, was
of thinking etc. to some result or resulting conditions
or condens, as to some result or resulting conditions
or condens, as to some result or resulting conditions
or condens, as to some result or resulting conditions
or condens as the state of the some particles or resulting
or conditions are statedard forward democracy. 4. to be inclined to or have a standard covered and the state of t

AMF tender C. Lendere to stretch, extend, processal, prof. (tend.), at 1. to attend to by work to reservices, care, etc: to tend a fire. 2 to look after; watch over and sich. 3. Neut. to hardle or stretch service to tend the sich. 3. Neut. to hardle or attend to attend by action, care, etc (usually fol. by 10). 5. tend on or upon, Archaelte to attend or with upon; minister to composition. (1200–50; Mc I ended only upon the infliction composition.) (1200–50; Mc I ended only upon the infliction composition.) (1200–50; Mc I ended only upon the infliction.)

tend-ance (ten/dons), n. 1. attention; care; ministra-tion, as to the sick. 2. Archaic servants or attendants. [1565-75; aph. var. of ATTENDANCE]

ting also the size. A Arrance servants or attendants. Therefore, you draft as 80, np. 1-ses. 1 a natural or prevailing disposition to move, proceed, or act in some other of the process of the size o

ten'dency tone', a tone that is harmonically or melodically unstable and tends naturally to rasolve itself either upward or downward.

etnet upwara or ownward.

ten-den-tious (ten den/tens), adj. having or showing
a definite tendency, bias, or purpose: a cendentious
nouel. Aiso, ten-don-fous, ten-don-tial (ten den-sho)
[1835-1900; < ML tendentia) Tennancy + -ous | -tenden-Yous-ly, ada. -ten-den-Yous-ness, n.

Isob-Duck, any concentral treasurer + conty - tenten-duck (conty), and, an, -n, -n, -n, -ndl, 1, and recontrol (conty), and (conty) of teer tended) — teer denty, etc. — teer decrease, n. tended transfer, but a La present formally for a control transfer for a control tr

ten/der.er, n. -Syn. 1. See offer. 5. proposal, proffer.

Honder? (ten'dor, n. 1.a person who tends; a person who attends to or takes charge of someone or something. 2nd such array ship employed to attend one or more controlled to the controlled to t

ten-der-a-ble (ten-der o bel), adj. capable of being tendered or offered in payment, as money or goods [1880-85; TENNER® + -ARLE] — ten-der-a-bil-i-ty. n.

concern resolvencement terr act, cipe, dåre, pårt, set, åqual, if, ice, os, sur, forder st. 180%, 80%, out up, årge, child, sing, shoet thin, shot, th as in crosses, and circumstant state of the state